May 15, 1776. NUMB. 2473.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS many people are from old hiſtories poſſeſſed with a notion, that the people of New-England are of a perſecuting ſpirit; and as at this time a good opinion of each other among the colonies may contribute to that firm union ſo neceſſary in our preſent circumſtances, I ſend you an Act of Aſſembly of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, relating to the Church of England, which I found annexed to a late Petition of the Diſſenters to the King, together with another relating to the Quakers and Anabaptiſts, which I have ſince found in the law-book of that province; and I requeſt you would publiſh them both, together with the Petition abovementioned, as it is a curious piece, and has never yet, that I know of, appeared in any of our American papers.

The Acts will ſpeak for themſelves, and demonſtrate the ſpirit of the people that made them. I would only add my wiſh, that a ſimilar catholic and equitable ſpirit may prevail in the epiſcopal colonies of New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; where, I am told, Diſſenters are compelled, as in England, to pay rates or taxes in ſupport of the church: And indeed I have no doubt, from the liberal way of thinking which is daily more and more predominant in the preſent age, that thoſe Governments, when the voice of the people in them ſhall be a little more attended to, will reform their laws in that particular, as well as in ſome others, which the crown at preſent will not ſuffer to be changed, though for the better.

CHRISTIANUS.

London, October, 1774.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
A PETITION *from the* DISSENTERS.

WE, your Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Proteſtants diſſenters of various denominations, inhabitants of England, Wales, and the town of Berwick, upon Tweed, beg leave to approach your throne with this our humble Petition.

Emboldened by your Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, wherein it is ſolemnly declared, that the right granted by the Quebec Act to your new Roman Catholic ſubjects, of paying their own tythes to their own Clergy, is "founded on the cleareſt principles of *juſtice*," we would repreſent to your Majeſty the hardſhip and *injuſtice* we your Proteſtant Subjects ſuffer, in being obliged to pay tythes for the ſupport of a church from which we are conſcientiouſly ſeparated, while at the ſame time moſt of us are thereby brought under the additional neceſſary expence of maintaining our own Miniſters in the ſervice of religion and virtue, by whoſe inſtructions and example we humbly hope that piety, good morals, loyalty, and a due obedience to the laws, are as generally obtained and to be found among our people, as among thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church.

We do therefore humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty's goodneſs, that it may be recommended to your parliament at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act for the relief of your petitioners in the premiſes, directing that for the future we ſhall not be obliged to pay tythes to any but our own paſtors.

In ſupport of this our humble requeſt, we beg leave further to acquaint your Majeſty, that in your province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, where our brethren, here called Diſſenters, are, as in Scotland, the eſtabliſhed Church, the Epiſcopalians are, by an expreſs law, which ſuch Diſſenters who predominate in that government have made, excuſed from paying towards the maintenance of the there eſtabliſhed Miniſters; and the rates which, by original contract included in the grants of their lands, they had been obliged to pay for that purpoſe, are now appropriated to the ſupport of their own Epiſcopal Clergy. A true copy of which law is for your Majeſty's ſatisfaction hereunto annexed. This law has been repeatedly re-enacted by the Aſſemblies in that government, and by that means has as often come under conſideration of government here, has always been recommended to your Majeſty and your royal predeceſſors by your and their councils as an *equitable* and *juſt* law, and has accordingly as often received the royal approbation. And we humbly hope that what is deemed equitable in Diſſenters towards the Epiſcopal Church, will be deemed equally ſo in that church towards Diſſenters. And that ſince there was but one of your Majeſty's Biſhops who in parliament oppoſed eſtabliſhing by the Quebec Act, the payment of the tythes of Papiſts to the Popiſh Clergy, the payment of the tythes of Proteſtant Diſſenters to their Clergy will meet with no oppoſition, but be agreed to by your Biſhops unanimouſly: and this the rather, as it muſt contribute to prevent deſertion from the eſtabliſhed church, ſo far at leaſt as greater diligence in its clergy to preſerve their reſpective flocks entire, by a faithful diſcharge of their duty, may be ſuppoſed to have ſuch effect, and greater diligence may be expected, when the loſs of every pariſhoner deſerting to the diſſenters will be attended with the loſs of his tythes.

It is known to all the world, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, that the Proteſtant Diſſenters have been always firmly attached to the intereſt of your royal houſe, and yet they are by law excluded from the enjoyment of all poſts of honour and profit in this kingdom. But finding now by the act providing for the government of Quebec, that your ſaid new Popiſh ſubjects there may be admitted to all offices, civil, military and eccleſiaſtical, upon taking a ſimple oath of allegiance, which none of us would in the leaſt ſcruple to take, we beg leave humbly to expreſs our hopes and expectations, that thro' your Majeſty's favourable influence with your parliament, the ſame indulgence may be extended to us, by a repeal of the excluding laws, and thereby removing from your faithful Proteſtant ſubjects ſo unmerited and ignominious a mark of political reprobation.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray as they ever have done, for your Majeſty's long life and proſperity.

PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. ſſ.
Anno Regni Regis GEORGII II. Decimo Sexto. 1742.
An Act, in Addition to the ſeveral Acts or Laws of this Province, for the Settlement and Support of Miniſters.

WHEREAS the profeſſed Members of the Church of England have complained, that they are unreaſonably taxed for the ſupport of divine worſhip in the manner eſtabliſhed by the laws of this province, while they and their families conſtantly attend the worſhip of God according to the uſage and order of the Church of England, either within their own or ſome neighbouring town, pariſh or precinct.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives, That the members of the Church of England, and their eſtates, ſhall be taxed to the ſupport of the public worſhip of God with the other eſtates and inhabitants within the bounds of any town, pariſh or precinct, according to the laws of this province; and the treaſurer of ſuch town, pariſh or precinct, as he receiveth any ſuch tax, ſhall deliver the taxes collected of every profeſſed member of the Church of England unto the miniſter of the ſaid church, with whom he uſually and frequently attends the public worſhip of God on the Lord's day; which miniſter ſhall have power to receive, and if need be to recover the ſame in the law, to ſupport him in the place whereunto he is duly deſigned and ſent.

And if by that means any deficiency happeneth in the ſalary of any miniſter ſettled by the laws of this province, ſuch town, pariſh or precinct, within two months after ſuch deficiency appeareth, ſhall make good the ſame.

Anno Regni Regis GEORGII II. Triceſimo Primo.
An Act further to exempt Perſons, commonly called Quakers and Anabaptiſts, from paying Miniſterial Taxes.

WHEREAS the ſeveral acts for exempting perſons, commonly called Quakers and Anabaptiſts, within this province, from being taxed for and towards the ſupport of miniſters, are expired;

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives, That from and after the firſt day of February next, none of the perſons commonly called Quakers or Anabaptiſts, who alledge a ſcruple of conſcience as the reaſon of their refuſal to pay any part or proportion of ſuch taxes as are from time to time aſſeſſed for the ſupport of the miniſter or miniſters of any church ſettled by the laws of this province, in the town, diſtrict, precinct or pariſh, where they dwell, ſhall have their poll or eſtate, real or perſonal, in their own hands, and under their actual improvement, taxed towards the ſettlement or ſupport of ſuch miniſter or miniſters, nor for building or repairing any meeting-houſe, or place of public worſhip.

Similar Acts to the above are in the other Governments of New-England, as I am informed.

WANTS a PLACE, as a GARDENER or OVERSEER of a FARM, a Perſon who can be well recommended; he has a Wife, who can cook and manage a Dairy. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THIS is to inform the public in general, and my friends in particular, that I have moved into Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, at the corner of Cherry-alley, oppoſite the Dutch church, where I have ſtable room for horſes, and a large yard, in which there is room enough to hold ſeveral waggons. Likewiſe any Gentlemen in the city that have horſes to put out to keep by the week, month or year, who will pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom in this way, may be aſſured that I will uſe my utmoſt endeavour to give ſatisfaction, by doing their horſes juſtice, according to agreement.

¶ JOHN M'KINLEY.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the Corporation of Burlington, called Mount Airy, the property of Drury Wake, Eſq; containing 300 acres, 40 of which are meadow, now under improvement, and may be rendered very valuable, at the ſmall expence of maintaining a bank of about 16 roods; the ſituation is really elegant for a Gentleman's rural retreat, having an extenſive front on the Banks of Delaware; with the benefit of a ſhad fiſhery near the door, and good angling for perch and rock; the manſion is a decent frame, with a ſpacious piazza, two good parlours, a large kitchen and ſmall room adjoining on the ground floor, two good bed-chambers and garrets over them, and good roomy cellars paved with brick; ſtanding in the center of two orchards, having an interval well adapted for an elegant garden; and commands a fine proſpect both up and down the river, as likewiſe of the cities of Burlington and Briſtol, each of which but a mile and half diſtant; the reſt of the plantation lies back from the river in a compleat ſquare. There are two tenants houſes on the premiſes, one ſituated on the water ſide, equally pleaſant as the above deſcribed; the other almoſt at the extent of the farm, called Silver Spring Valley, has a view of the meadows downwards, and is backed by an extent of woodland of 60 acres, is a compleat ſituation for an Overſeer, without giving interruption to a Gentleman's retirement. For further particulars, enquire of DANIEL ELLIS, Eſq; at Burlington, or of DRURY Wake, Eſq; on the premiſes. ¶ 4 W. 7ſ6.

CAME to the houſe of JOHN SPEER, living in Tyrone townſhip, York county, a bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with T. B. and is about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *April* 30, 1776. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 30th of March laſt, in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, a large ſtar in his forehead, trots and canters well; the ſaid horſe had a bridle on when taken up. The owner coming, proving his property, paying charges, may have him again,

April 7, 1776. ¶ JOHN BLAKER, junior.

PREMIUMS for the year 1776, to be given by the Managers of the Contributions for promoting the culture of Silk in the province of Pennſylvania, ſubject to the following conditions on the part of the Claimants, viz.

CONDITIONS.

THE Cocoons or Balls for which any premium is to be demanded muſt be ſound, merchantable, and all ſingle*; they muſt be raiſed in the province of Pennſylvania and brought to the Filature at Philadelphia for ſale, or to be reeled for the Claimant's own uſe, between the firſt of Auguſt and firſt of November, 1776. Satisfactory proof muſt be given to the Managers, that the Cocoons were raiſed at one crop, within the Claimant's ſingle family; and that over and above the Cocoons brought to the Filature, one twentieth of the whole crop has been reſerved, out of which the claimant muſt engage to raiſe good eggs, for which, if to be ſold, the Managers will give a dollar per ounce.

PREMIUMS.

1ſt. For the greateſt quantity of *Cocoons*, not leſs than *Sixty Thouſand*, FIFTEEN POUNDS.

2d. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than *Fifty Thouſand*, TEN POUNDS.

3d. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than *Forty Thouſand*, FIVE POUNDS.

4th. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than *Thirty Thouſand*, a SILK REEL and COPPER KETTLE on the beſt conſtruction.

5th. To that perſon who ſhall produce to the Managers the beſt ſpecimen or ſample of *Raw Silk*, of his or her own *raiſing* and *reeling*, not leſs than *Thirty-two ounces*, a SILK REEL and COPPER KETTLE as above.

6th. For the ſecond and third next beſt ſamples of *Raw Silk*, not leſs than *Sixteen ounces*, a compleat SILK REEL each.

7th. To that perſon who ſhall raiſe *Twenty Thouſand Cocoons* entirely on the *White* or *Italian* Mulberry-tree, of the Claimant's own planting and cultivation, FIVE POUNDS.

8th. Two more premiums of THREE POUNDS each to thoſe two perſons who ſhall raiſe not leſs than *Fifteen Thouſand Cocoons* each, entirely on the *Italian* Mulberry-tree as aforeſaid.

Beſides the encouragement offered above, the Managers hereby agree to give Five Shillings per pound for all merchantable well dried Cocoons raiſed in either of the provinces of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey or Maryland, or the three lower counties on Delaware, which may be brought in between the firſt day of Auguſt and the firſt day of November enſuing, of which limitation the raiſers of Cocoons are deſired to take notice, as no perſon will attend to receive them at any other time until next ſeaſon; a conſiderable inconveniency and expence having been found to ariſe from receiving live and geeen Cocoons, as well as dried ones, at inconvenient and diſtant times.

N. B. The Italian Mulberry-Seed to be had *gratis* by applying to JOHN KAIGHN.

* *The double Balls ought to be kept for ſeed.*

Philadelphia, May 8, 1776.

MADE his eſcape from the Goal of this city, yeſterday in the evening, a certain *Moſes Kirkland*, called *Colonel Kirkland*, belonging to South-Carolina, confined in ſaid Goal by order of the Honourable Congreſs, for practices inimical to this country. He is a ſtout corpulent man, between 50 and 60 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, freſh coloured, and wears his own grey hair tied behind. He had on a green coat, faced with blue velvet, a blue velvet waiſtcoat, and brown velvet breeches. Had alſo a brown coat and waiſtcoat, and may poſſibly have taken other clothes with him. It is ſaid he croſſed over Delaware, at Cooper's ferry, laſt night, and it is ſuppoſed will either endeavour to get on board one of the men of war in the river, or at Sandy-Hook. The public are earneſtly deſired to endeavour to apprehend this dangerous enemy to the American cauſe, and a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* is hereby offered to any perſon or perſons that ſhall take and bring him back to the Goal of this city, and all reaſonable charges will be paid. *** *The printers of the ſeveral newſpapers in the Colonies are deſired to inſert this advertiſement.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of May inſt. at the houſe of George Bakeoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, and on the north or northeaſterly ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded with ground late of Anthony Palmer, Eſq; and by ground of Edward Morris and Wife, and others; ſubject to a ground or quitrent of ------- currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of May inſt. on the premiſes, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the ſouth corner of Cheſter or Stamper's-alley, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 22 feet, and in depth, on Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, 66 feet; bounded northward by Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, eaſtward by ground of Edward Shippen, ſouthward by ground of John Brickill, and weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of 22 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum; late the eſtate of John Andrews; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1776.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, Printer, in Third-ſtreet,
Price One Shilling,

With large Allowance to thoſe who buy per the Dozen,

OBSERVATIONS on the RECONCILIATION of GREAT-BRITAIN and the COLONIES: In which are exhibited, Arguments for and againſt that Meaſure. By a Friend of American Liberty. *Salus Populi ſuprema lex eſto.* Let the Good of the People be the Foundation of all Law, and Civil Government.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are now ſelling SIMES's MILITARY GUIDE, two Volumes, in neat Bindings, price Three Dollars; alſo, great Variety of new and old Books; likewiſe, all the neweſt Political Pamphlets.

To the free and independent ELECTORS *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IN anſwer to my laſt to you in the Pennſylvania Packet, No. 236, a writer in the Gazette, No. 2471, ſigning *Civis*, charges me, among other *innovators*, of attempting to bring about a revolution in the *happy conſtitution* of this province—of attempting to take the election of four members for this city out of the hands of the lawful electors, and give to a new ſett of men the *only privilege* which ſubjects can rely on as a ſecurity for their liberty. What I in particular have advanced on that head is with him treaſon—the worſt of treaſon—treaſon againſt the *conſtitution*. A heavy charge indeed!

Had I, a ſtranger, as *Civis* ſuppoſes, have come to Pennſylvania, and found the conſtitution of the province, though perhaps not the beſt poſſible, yet in as good ſtate as it ever had been, and the people all happy and quiet in the equal enjoyment of their common liberty; and in ſuch caſe I had ſtirred up ſome queſtion *tending* to take the *right of election*—the *only privilege* which *ſubjects can rely on* as a *ſecurity* for their *liberty* out of their hands, I ſhould conceive that every honeſt and ſenſible citizen would have had juſt cauſe to purſue me to Halifax, or whatever other corner of America the enemies of American freedom might be exiled to: But hold friend *Civis*, thy charge is boiſterous, but it is only the rumbling of empty words at great diſtance! What *excellence* had your conſtitution in the brighteſt day that ever paſſed over it? Is it, or was it ever a conſtitution whereby the power of the ſtate was ſo happily diſtributed, that the community might be ſafe from invaſion from without, or oppreſſion within? Where is the wiſe balance of power, ſo often celebrated in the old Engliſh conſtitution, where the three active forces formed a political equilibrium where each was *checked* and neither deſtroyed? Has not the Governor of Pennſylvania an abſolute independence of any other power in the ſtate? Is he obliged to take notice of any remonſtrance from the commons by any other tie than his own good nature? Would not a houſe make a ridiculous figure which would talk to him in the ſtile of Charles the Firſt's Parliament to him? *Let redreſs of grievances and ſupplies go hand in hand?* Has he not long ſince negatived the propoſals made for the common defence, unleſs his eſtate might be exempted from the common burden? Where is the intermediate body between the Governor and the people? Is not the council made up of men of his own chooſing, whoſe voice in *all caſes whatſoever* ſtands for juſt as much as he pleaſes? If this be a happy conſtitution, *a generous plan of liberty*, Monteſquieu was *a perfect viſionary*, as well as *Common Senſe*, *Caſſandra* and the *Elector*. But defective as the conſtitution of Pennſylvania has been from its firſt origin, has it received no additional impairment from the preſent convulſions of the Britiſh Empire? Do the people of Pennſylvania eſteem themſelves perfectly ſafe and happy in the affections of a man who has power to ſend, continue, recal and inſtruct their Governor at his pleaſure, when the ſame man has manifeſted his pleaſure conſiſts in their ſubjugation to tyranny, or their deſtruction? If the conſtitution of this province ever had any reference to the King of Great Britain, that relation muſt ſtill continue, otherwiſe it is already ſhaken from its foundation, and no man can be juſtly accuſed of unſettling it. The truth is, fellow citizens, that your conſtitution *always was* an *imperfect thing*, otherwiſe ſo many of your *wiſeſt men* had never been led into the *treaſon* I have been accuſed of, by their efforts to have it altered. They had indeed no probable alternative but to accept a royal government, or remain ſatisfied with a proprietary one: the caſe is widely different now. You have at length reached that ineſtimable period, when you may make the freeſt choice, and eſtabliſh a form as perfect as the ſoundeſt wiſdom ever conceived, and the experience of ages has indicated to be the beſt yet fallen upon by man.

In my former addreſs you will find me ſo far from impoſing any *new* things upon you, that I only refer you to the Engliſh conſtitution in its original purity, before the Norman invader had aboliſhed as many of the free cuſtoms of the people as he poſſibly could, and by degrees introduced that infernal ſyſtem of ruling by a *few dependent favourites*, who would readily agree to divide the ſpoils of the lower claſs between the ſupreme robber and his banditti of feudal Lords: hence ſays my author *, whatever is of Saxon eſtabliſhment is truly conſtitutional, but whatever is Norman is heterogeneous to it, and partakes of a tyrannical ſpirit. The Saxons conſidered every man alike as he came out of the hands of his maker—riches with them, conſtitutionally conſidered, gave no power or authority over the pooreſt perſon in the ſtate, but every man who had ſo far diſtinguiſhed himſelf as to become a houſekeeper, and as ſuch, liable to pay his ſhot and bear his lot, might give his conſent to every law that was made for his obedience. †

Civis is very ſenſible of the orthodoxy of this fundamental doctrine, and in the very ſentence he rails at me for attempting to *take the right of election out of the hands of lawful electors*, he acknowledges it the *only privilege* which *ſubjects can rely on* for the *ſecurity* of their *liberty*. But *Civis*, a profeſſed enemy to *independence*, thinks liberty the *peculium* of men of *ſome rank*, who by one means or other can become a party in family compacts, and by continuing ſome thread of the *bleſſed old conſtitutional dependency*, can continue themſelves and *favourites in power*, and make and execute what laws they pleaſe, frame new expeditions to Wioming, and ſaddle *non electors* and all with the expence.

This is the ſyſtem of Lord and Vaſſal, of *principal* and *dependent*—the party are ſtraining every nerve to eſtabliſh. One of them openly proteſted, that he would take up arms, and venture his life to ſupport this wretched *mangled* conſtitution againſt any party that would endeavour an alteration of it, in favour of independency. Surely a ſociety, for more than a century diſtinguiſhed for their averſion to the effuſion of human blood, muſt have *much fallen from their firſt love*, if they can in any wiſe countenance theſe proceedings!

But to return; Civis may be challenged, even by *torture*, to ſhew my attempt to take the right of election out of any hands who can have any reaſonable pretence to be ſafely truſted with it. I did not even inſinuate that men of property, becauſe ſuch, ſhould by any means be excluded from voting for the four Burgeſſes. I am, on the other hand, much diſturbed that ſo many votes were refuſed, where an averſion to be qualified was probably the greateſt lett in the way. I object to the preſent *mutilated* conſtitution of Pennſylvania, *its tendency to deſtroy the right of election*, and render the exerciſe of it troubleſome, partial and precarious, giving advantage to the *profligate* and *corrupt*, and putting it in the power of intereſted perſons to tire and affront the moſt worthy men ſo as to avoid taking their votes. Whereas the true, ancient, conſtitutional mode of election is, like every other honeſt and natural matter, eaſy. Every man, who has ſerved his apprenticeſhip to a freeman of the cities either of London or Weſtminſter, and has ſet up to be a houſekeeper for himſelf, is an elector there. The tax book is an eaſy reference, and Civis cannot be apprehenſive of finding many *ſtragglers* and *apprentices* enrolled there, unleſs his *glorious conſtitution* entitles him to *burthen all*, and *privilege only thoſe* who ſuit his purpoſe. I propoſe no innovation; I ſay again, it is the true ancient, Anglo-Saxon mode of election, enjoyed by the city of Weſtminſter to this day, that I wiſh to eſtabliſh. It is therefore a *new ſort of treaſon* to attempt to reſtore the ſubject to a right, which no Athenian, Spartan or Pennſylvanian legiſlator nor legiſlature ever had a right to deprive him of; and a right Civis himſelf aſſerts indiſpenſible to the *ſecurity of his liberty*. Civis's wondrous diſcovery, that the preclusion of voters I complain of is common to the country parts of three provinces is *of a piece* with moſt of the *ſmart things* offered on that ſide of the queſtion. He could not believe I meaned that citizens and farmers were expected to have the ſame kind of qualification; he knows no time when that was the caſe in England ſince great cities exiſted in that kingdom. It is granted that there is much *rottenneſs* and *corruption* in the Engliſh boroughs, and to eſcape *deſtruction* from the *contagion* of ſuch *noiſome carcaſſes* I *pant* to be diſſevered from them; but Civis will hardly bring London and Weſtminſter for examples of extreme corruptibility. In ſuch populous cities as either of theſe, or in the thriving city of Philadelphia, it would require a round ſum to corrupt every man who *paid ſcot and lot*. Indeed it ſeems that this election law was firſt framed when Philadelphia was inconſiderable as a commercial or manufacturing city, and for that reaſon the *proviſion* to which its inhabitants are *now* entituled as burghers, was paſſed over as *then* unworthy of notice; why it has not been reformed ſince may be gueſſed at by obſerving how Birmingham, Mancheſter, Leeds and Halifax, fare in the ſame caſe.

Civis allows, that at the *firſt inſtitution* of boroughs, they were allowed to ſend members to parliament to repreſent the *trading part* of the kingdom. Very gracious indeed! the trading part were *at firſt*, but the *mechanics* never were, and I will affirm never will be adequately repreſented, if ſome *gentlemen* may have their will.

To keep *ſticklers for dependency* on a ſtate in the actual proſecution of a moſt barbarous and cruel war againſt us *far from our councils* is, by Civis, repreſented an extraordinary thing; but if it be ſo, it is, notwithſtanding, ſomewhat difficult to find examples of perſons, openly in the intereſts of a relentleſs tyrant, in the councils of a people who were endeavouring to free themſelves of his domination. If my memory ſerves me, *Lucius Junius Brutus* ſtruck the heads off *two* of his *own ſons* for ſuch a behaviour.

However *impudent* Civis may ſuppoſe me, I do in fact take it for granted that all men, who oppoſe *independance on an abſolute tyrant*, are *advocates for abſolute tyranny*; and I ſhall always argue from this ſuppoſition as from a ſound principle, till I find it rationally refuted. I hope Civis is, however, convinced that hardly two thirds of the Electors of Philadelphia, as matters now ſtand, are for dependency, or in plain Engliſh for *ſlavery*; and, in my turn, I will undertake to ſay, that in caſe the ſenſe of the men who have a natural, and *really conſtitutional* right to give their voices in this grand queſtion were taken, that the proportion lately eſtimated at nine tenths by Cato, now two thirds by Civis, would appear ſtill more ſenſibly upon the wane.

I am aſtoniſhed at the hardineſs of Civis and his fellow addreſſor, to endeavour to perſuade the Electors that none but a handful of inſignificants in Philadelphia *favour the whim of independence and a republic*, as he is pleaſed to call the only rational government that ever was eſtabliſhed among mankind. * On the contrary, I aver there is more oppoſition to independence in this Province, than in all the Continent beſides. Whether they will continue it after they really know that the *ambaſſadors* are to come, moſtly from Hanover and Heſſe Caſſel, time will diſcover: but I affirm every wiſe man will acknowledge we have been too often duped with the ſame *ſtale trick* of *pretending peace* while *war* was carrying on with the utmoſt diligence againſt us. If many who have been lulling us aſleep with the falacious pretence of *reconciliation on conſtitutional terms, do not find they have let ſlip a* ſeaſon they were in vain warned to improve, *to the great detriment of this continent*, I ſhall be content to be accounted much out in my politicks. Certainly ſuch delay as has been made argues either *want of apprehenſion or firmneſs*. It can hardly be pretended that the laſt meaſure of appointing commiſſioners was of a *deceptive* nature. Every ſtep taken in the buſineſs plainly ſets forth their commiſſion *to receive ſubmiſſions, and grant pardons with proper exceptions*. Will Civis, Cato or any other of the party point out other grounds for a *reconciliation, on conſtitutional terms*, than theſe? If not, are not theſe the terms they are driving at you to accept? If they do not mean this they mean nothing: if they do *they* are the *bloody minded traitors; they* are the *enemies* of all kind of *public faith*, who with a perfect *ſang froid* can ſay, "*well, if they, the principal oppoſers* of a bloody tyrant, have tranſgreſſed the laws of their country, why ſhould they not ſuffer?" *O! helliſh thirſt of power*, what *crime ſo black* as to *retard thy courſe*, if placed in thy way.

AN ELECTOR.

* *See thoughts on government, juſt publiſhed by Mr. Dunlap.*

* *Hiſt. Eſſay on the Eng. Conſt. p. 9.*

† *Ibid, p. 4.*

means have been ſucceſſively adjourned to the 2d, 5th, and 7th of this month; and will be farther, according to all appearance, until the Miniſter is able to determine on the demands and propoſitions which are to be their object.

In the mean time they continue their warlike preparations. The fleet deſtined to act in America will conſiſt of 67 veſſels, viz. 7 of 50 guns, 2 of 44, 7 of 32, 12 of 28, 5 of 24, 5 of 20, 2 of 18, 6 of 16, 2 of 14, 4 of 10, 2 of 8, and 12 other armed veſſels. But if they did but give attention, that they have more than 20 degrees (300 common leagues) of coaſt to watch, they might eaſily judge that their taſk will not be very eaſy. Viſcount Howe, Vice-Admiral, is to command the ſea forces; the Vice-Admiral Shuldham, who ſucceeded Admiral Greaves, being recalled. This Viſcount, and the General Howe, his only brother, who replaced General Gage at Boſton, are brethren to Viſcount Howe, who was ſlain at the attack of Ticonderoga, 5th of July, 1758, and to whoſe memory the Americans have erected a ſuperb monument. The land forces, it is ſaid, are to be divided into three bodies, one of 12000 men, under General Carlton, on the River St. Lawrence; the ſecond alſo of 12,000, under General Howe, at New-York; and the third, in Virginia and Carolina, will be of 11,000, and commanded by Generals Clinton and Cornwallis. Theſe bodies to be ſupported and reinforced as needful by a reſerved body, whoſe ſtation is not yet fixed. This armament, however, meets with many obſtacles, from a diſinclination to the ſervice in America. Many Captains, Lieutenants and Enſigns, on half-pay, who were appointed the 14th Auguſt to ſerve in the new companies added to the old regiments, not having yet preſented themſelves to the war-office, have been ſummoned a new, on penalty of being raſed from the liſt. They are not a little embarraſſed to equip the tranſports deſtined for America. Even the guard-ſhips are obliged to lend their hands to do the work on board theſe veſſels.

The Count de Guignes, Ambaſſador from France, has taken leave of the King to return to Paris; the Prince de Maſſerano, Ambaſſador from Spain, has been very ill for ſome days paſt of an apoplexy, but he begins to grow better, and is thought to be out of danger.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 3.

Laſt Sunday ſe'nnight a tender came up Rappahannock, and chaſed a New England ſchooner, outward bound, into Hobb's Hole, from whence ſhe carried her off, as low down the river as Bowler's ware-houſe, where ſhe got aground on an oyſter bank, and ſtuck there till the Tueſday following; by which time ſome ſpirited gentlemen in the neighbourhood got together four ſailing boats, and manned them, with a view to retake the prize, and, if poſſible, to board the tender, which was commanded by one of old Goodrich's ſons, and had on board a large quantity of ſail canvaſs, &c. &c. As ſoon as the tender's people ſaw our veſſels bearing down upon them, they ſet fire to the prize, and quitted her; upon which ſome ſmall boats from the ſhore put off, and arrived time enough to extinguiſh the fire, without its materially damaging the veſſel, having only one or two of her ſails burnt. Mr. Hugh Walker, and Mr. Richard Banks, who commanded two of the veſſels, got quickly up with the tender, and engaged her at cloſe quarters for at leaſt 15 or 20 minutes, with ſmall-arms, during which a valuable negro man, a pilot on board Mr. Walker's veſſel, was ſhot through the head, attempting to board, and 3 or 4 of the tender's people were ſeen to fall; when, a breeze ſpringing up, Mr. Goodrich took the advantage of it, and ran off, leaving his prize behind, which is now ſafely ſecured. During the action, Mr. Charles M'Carty of Richmond, Mr. John Edmondſon, and Mr. Nathaniel Crow, of Eſſex, Mr. James Montague of Middleſex, with Mr. Walker and Mr. Banks, greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their intrepid and gallant behaviour; and Captain Thomas Straſhley, and Mr. Thomas Bowler, of Eſſex, who commanded the two other veſſels, although they did not get up in time to engage, yet ſhewed much zeal and alacrity, and no doubt, had they been preſent, would have ſignalized themſelves.

Yeſterday evening, his Excellency the General, attended by his Aid de camps and Secretary, with Adjutant-general Bullitt, arrived at head-quarters in this city, from Suffolk, having viſited Portſmouth, the Great-Bridge, and Kemp's Landing; and we hear, that ſeveral effective regulations for cruſhing the tory intereſt in that quarter have taken place. The town of Portſmouth has ſuffered in no other reſpect than that of *demoliſhing the lodgings entirely* of three noted and diſaffected perſons, and ſeizing a quantity of ſtores, the property of tories. Old Captain Goodrich, and Mr. George Blair, late of Smithfield, are now in Suffolk goal; ſent by the Council of Safety in North-Carolina for trial, having been taken on that coaſt in a piratical veſſel.

Lord Dunmore is very ſtrongly entrenched at Tucker's mills, and has a great quantity of [illegible] mounted, defended by about 500 men.

BOSTON [illegible]

Extract of a letter, dated April 22, 17[illegible] maſter of a veſſel who lately arrived upon [illegible] from France, which he left about the 18th of [illegible]

"Upon my arrival here I was extreme[illegible]y to hear of the good ſucceſs of this country againſt [illegible] unnatural enemies, who are collecting all the force poſſible to make head againſt us. The account in Bourdeaux is, that 20,000 Heſſians and Hanoverians are at [illegible]den, ready to embark on board the Engliſh ſhips, to join 12,000 Engliſh, and ſail immediately for America. This however, you may depend upon, that about 40 ſail of tranſports failed from Plymouth about the 10th of March for America, with about 5000 ſoldiers on board; they had been ſome months before as far to the weſtward as Cape-Finiſterre, and all put back by ſtreſs of weather, and diſperſed in different ports; one run on ſhore in Ireland, and the Captain and almoſt all on board periſhed. I ſuppoſe by this time they are very near this coaſt."

We hear that the Marſhfield tories, ſaid in our laſt to be arrived off that place, have not been to Halifax, but have been lurking about the Bay ever ſince the memorable flight of the 17th of March, till, overcome by hunger, they were obliged to throw themſelves upon the mercy of their country. It is ſaid they are committed to Plymouth goal.

Two regiments are now raiſing in this colony for its immediate defence.

We are informed that an additional ſupply of ten tons of powder was received, a few days ſince, in this colony from Europe.

WATERTOWN, May 6.

On the 15th ult. a ſloop of about 53 tons burthen, laden with ſugar, molaſſes, cocoa, &c. was retaken by a number of boats in Frenchman's-bay, and ſafely taken care of. She belonged to Mr. John Brown, of Providence,

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Hamburgh, Feb. 6. They write from Hanover, that, at the end of laſt month, there paſſed two couriers from London to Caſſel, with diſpatches for Col. Faucitt, who the Britiſh court had appointed to order the concerns of taking into pay a body of troops from Germany. The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel granted, it is ſaid, 12000 men, and the Duke of Brunſwick 5000; who are to repair to the Duchy of Bremen, to embark on the Weſer, towards the end of this month, or beginning of March.

There is alſo advice from Minorca, that the Hanoverian troops are ſafe arrived, except one tranſport ſhip, which had run aſhore near Dunkirk, and which having afterwards got off, had arrived at Port Mahon the 26th December laſt.

London, Feb. 6. The Houſe of Lords were altogether engaged in extraordinary affairs the 2d and 5th of this month. The Houſe of Commons, on the 1ſt, did not ſit but about three quarters of an hour: It is ordered, on the motion of Mr. Grey Cooper, that there ſhall be brought before the Houſe the ſtate of the balance found in the Exchequer the 5th of January; after which they adjourned to yeſterday, and were then engaged two hours on ſtate affairs. The committee of ways and

and was commanded by Captain Tredwell, who had been at New-London, and unloaded her dry goods, but in going to Providence was taken by the Rose's tender, who sent her for Halifax; but meeting with contrary winds put into Frenchman's-bay, where she was taken. One Fisher, a midshipman of the Rose, as prize master, with 3 or 4 sailors and 2 marines, were brought prisoners to this town on Saturday last.

On Wednesday last arrived at Newbury, Captain John Lee, from Bilboa in 29 days, and informs, that on the 14th of last month, in longitude 45, from London, he spoke a vessel from Plymouth in England who informed him, that 4 days before he parted with a fleet of 60 sail of transports bound for Boston, under the command of Admiral Lord Howe, having on board 12,000 Hessian troops;—he saw and read the London papers down to the 12th of March, from which, and by the Captain of the vessel, he learnt that 27 Commissioners were on board this fleet, and that they were directed, if possible, to adjust matters, if not they were ordered to risque every thing to penetrate into the country; if not able to effect this, then to burn and destroy all in their power. Burgoyne was near sailing with 4000 Hanoverians for Quebec, and a number of regiments are gone to the southern colonies. The ministry had quieted the Prussian Monarch by paying him all his demands. France and Spain had objected against any Russians coming this way.

NEWPORT, May 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, May 4.

"A courier arrived this day from Boston, giving the following intelligence, by a letter from Thomas Cushing, by order of the General Court of the Massachusetts-Bay.

"*To the Hon. the General Court of the Massachusetts-Bay.*

Salem, May 2, 1776.

"The Committee of Salem have this moment received the following intelligence by Richard Darby, Esq; from Newbury-Port, who says that he this day, about one o'clock, talked with Captain Lee, then just arrived in 29 days from Bilboa, who says, that on the 15th of April, he fell in with, and was on board, a brig from Plymouth, in England, bound to Newfoundland, the master of which informed him, that 3 days before he parted with a fleet of 60 sail of transports, under the command of Lord Howe, having on board 12,000 Hessians, bound to Boston, together with 27 Commissioners; that General Burgoyne, with 4000 Hanoverians, failed or was to sail about the same time with the fleet above-mentioned, to go to Quebec; that said Lee read the English papers on board the brig, by which it appeared, that the parliament had voted pay for the foreign troops; that the King of Prussia's demand on Great-Britain had been paid; That the people in England were greatly desirous of a restoration of harmony; and that the Commissioners were to use their utmost efforts to that end, which failing, the troops were to lay waste the country, if in their power.

"Isaac Smith, Esq; shews us a letter from Mr. Guardoque, brought by Capt. Lee, dated Bilboa, March 27, in which is the following paragraph:

"No news from England, except that 17,300 German troops were going to Boston and Canada, some of which were embarking about three weeks ago. May God preserve you is my hearty wish."

NEW-YORK, May 8.

By a gentleman from Connecticut we are informed, that last week a certain Mr. Cable, in Fairfield, had sent a load of provisions to the ministerial plunderers, and was loading a second time for the same purpose, but was discovered by a tory who was concerned in the affair, and who made oath before a Magistrate of the scheme in agitation. The said Cable was observed to be sounding for deep water about the channel, which he found at a place called the Black Rock, and through which place he was to pilot a gang of cruel murderers, about 1000 in number, whose orders were to massacre men, women and children. The signal of their landing was to be three cannon fired in the night.

This gang chiefly inhabited about Newtown, in Connecticut, and from that place all along to Dob's Ferry on the North River. Cable was on this discovery apprehended and committed to Fairfield goal, and also another villain, named Pardelow, at Greenwich, who was detected in enlisting men for the ministerial service, was examined before the Committee of Safety for Greenwich, and committed to goal; two more were apprehended, but discharged for want of sufficient proof. A list of the names of a number of them that had enlisted has been obtained, and a party of men are gone in pursuit of them.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

Friday next is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS to be kept as a Day of Fasting and Prayer, throughout the Continent.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the Roebuck man of war, of 44 guns, and the Liverpool Frigate, of 28 guns, arrived near the mouth of Christine Creek, either for the purpose of procuring a supply of fresh water, or on their way to this city. Orders were immediately sent down to Fort Island, for the Provincial Gundaloes to proceed down the river, and attack them, and accordingly on Wednesday afternoon, about half past one o'clock, the boats began a very severe cannonading on the ships, which was returned with equal warmth by them. The action lasted about four hours, without much damage being done on either side. During the engagement Captain Alexander, on board the Wasp schooner, of six guns, came out of Christine Creek, into which he had been chased the day before by the men of war, and retook a brig which had been taken by the Liverpool. On Thursday afternoon the Gundaloes renewed their attack upon the ships with so much spirit and skill, that they were obliged to hoist sail and return down the river; the Gundaloes pursued them, under a constant fire for four hours, after which they quitted the chase, and moored at New-Castle. Numbers of balls were heard to strike the ships in this action, and discoveries were made next day of considerable damage being done to them. Several of the Gondaloes were slightly damaged—one man killed in the first, and three wounded in the second engagement. The novelty of the fight, the gallant behaviour of the officers and sailors, and the important consequences of the contest, afforded a most interesting spectacle to many thousand spectators who stood on the shores. It is said the ships have returned to their old station in the Bay,

On Monday evening Col. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Quarter Master General of the Continental army, with his Lady, arrived at their house in this city.

The following Paragraphs are taken from the Providence Gazette of the 4th Instant:

"The Sloop Haley, Captain Treadwell, of this Port, which was taken a short Time since by one of the piratical Fleet then on this Station, and ordered from Newport to Halifax, was last Week retaken at the Eastward, by some Whale-boats, and carried into Mount Desart.

"A Person who was retaken in the above Sloop has since arrived here and advises, that on the Glasgow's arrival at Newport after the late Engagement, an Officer on board the Sloop hailed her, and enquired what Loss she had met with, when he was informed, that between 30 and 40 of her Hands were killed and wounded."

The following Act came to hand by yesterday's post.

Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Sessions, 1776.

An act repealing an act, intituled, "An act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in this his colony and dominion of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," and altering the form of commissions of all writs and processes in the courts, and of the oaths prescribed by law.

WHereas in all states, existing by compact, protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the latter being only due in consequence of the former; And whereas George the Third, King of Great-Britain, forgetting his dignity, regardless of the compact most solemnly entered into, ratified and confirmed to the inhabitants of this colony, by his illustrious ancestors, and till of late fully recognized by him—and entirely departing from the duties and character of a good King, instead of protecting, is endeavouring to destroy the good people of this colony, and of all the united colonies, by sending fleets and armies to America—to confiscate our property, and spread fire, sword and desolation throughout our country, in order to compel us to submit to the most debasing and detestable tyranny; whereby we are obliged by necessity, and it becomes our highest duty, to use every means, with which God and nature has furnished us, in support of our invaluable rights and privileges, to oppose that power which is exerted only for our destruction,

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that an act intituled, "an act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty, the allegiance of his subjects in this his colony and dominions of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That in all commissions for offices, civil and military, and in all writs and processes in law, whether original, judicial or executory, civil and criminal, wherever the name and authority of the said King is made use of, the same shall be omitted, and in the room thereof, the name and authority of the Governor and company of this colony shall be substituted, in the following words, to wit, "The Governors and company of the English colony of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations:" That all such commissions, writs and processes, shall be otherwise of the same form and tenor as they heretofore were; that the courts of law be no longer intituled nor considered as the King's courts; and that no instrument in writing, of any nature or kind, whether public or private, shall in the date thereof mention the year of the said King's reign: Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall render void, or vitiate any commission, writ, process or instrument heretofore made or executed, on account of the name and authority of the said King being therein inserted."

On the 5th instant departed this life, aged 61 years, JOHN ROSS, Esq; long an eminent Counsellor of the Law in this City. His remains, borne by the Gentlemen of the Bar, and attended by a number of the most respectable of his fellow-citizens) were deposited in St. Paul's Church, agreeable to his own desire.

At a Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, held according to Law, at the said Hospital, the 6th Instant, John Reynell, Israel Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads, James Pemberton, Joseph Morris, Edward Pennington, Thomas Wharton, Robert Strettell Jones, George Roberts, Thomas Fisher, Joseph Swift, and William West, were chosen Managers; and Joseph Hillborn, Treasurer.

And at a Board of Managers, held the 13th Instant, the following Physicians and Surgeons were chosen, Thomas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, John Redman, William Shippen, Adam Kuhn, and John Morgan.

At the Annual Election of the Contributors for the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, &c. the following Gentlemen, viz. *Jacob Shoemaker, Samuel Fisher, William Wishart, William Craig, Isaac Parrish, Charles West, Samuel Rhoads, junior, John Head, John Baldwin, Benjamin Morgan, William Wharton*, and *Joseph Potts*, were chosen Managers, and *Abel James*, Treasurer, for the ensuing Year.

The Members of the Committee of the County of Philadelphia are requested to attend at Ten o'Clock on Saturday, the 18th Instant, at the House of Jacob Neff.

Bucks County, May 10, 1776.

The Members of the Committee of Inspection of this county are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at *John Bogart's*, on the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning. JOSEPH HART, *Chairman.*

ALL Persons having PROVINCIAL ARMS not fit for Service, are desired to bring them forthwith to the GUN-LOCK FACTORY, in Cherry-Alley, to be put in good Order.

THE CREDITORS of ALEXANDER LUNAN, deceased, are desired to call on ROBERT RITCHIE for a Second Dividend. *Philadelphia, May 13, 1776.*

Philadelphia, May 14, 1776.

To be hired out in the Country,

A Young NEGROE MAN,

For the Summer Season. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

A light Chariot, with a pair of Harness,

TO BE SOLD.

Enquire of JOHN JOHNSON, Coach-maker, Market-street. ¶

Chester County, May 14, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN PASCHALL, junior, late of Darby, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts by the first of July next, that they may be adjusted and paid, by

† HENRY PASCHALL, Administrator.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Paxton township, Lancaster county, on the 5th day of May instant, an indented servant lad, named *James Hannah*, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, short brown hair, full faced, and well made; had on, when he went away, an old light coloured coat, with metal buttons, a coarse blue broadcloth jacket, a pair of striped linen trowsers, a new felt hat, a pair of black yarn stockings, half-worn shoes, with steel buckles; it may be observed he cannot read. Whoever secures the said servant, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH HUTCHISON.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Monday last, from the subscriber, living at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, a German servant BOY, named *George Ferver*; he is about 16 years old, small of his age, has a fair complexion, and brown hair: Had on, and took with him, a hunting shirt, a brown forest cloth coat, lined with green baize, a green cloth jacket, dirty leather breeches, a dowlas shirt, blue yarn stockings, and new shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HALL.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia are requested to attend at the Library Room, on Thursday, the 30th Day of May instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to consider of the Propriety of impowering the Directors to remove the Books and Effects of the Company, and determine on the Place where they shall be deposited, in case any future Event should render that Measure necessary.

By Order of the Directors,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

WAS FOUND, on the 25th day of April last, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, at the door of a dwelling-house in Chestnut-street, near Front-street, A NEAT FOWLING PIECE, supposed to be stolen and left there by some evil disposed person, as it was loaded, primed, and cocked. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to JOSEPH CUMMINGS, in Wilmington, proving their property, and paying the charges, may have it again. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY, *this morning, from the subscriber, living in Pennsbury, Chester county, an Irish servant* BOY, *named* Patrick Phillips, *a very short well set fellow, about 16 years of age, fair complexion, black curled hair; had on an old beaver hat, very much worn and bound with snuff-coloured binding, a white flannel jacket, with sleeves and without pockets, an old red ditto under it, tow shirt and trowsers, and strong shoes, tied with strings; I bought him last fall from Captain Charles Forrest, who brought him in from Ireland, in the ship Minerva (or Hancock and Adams.) Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

Fifth-Month 9, 1776. § JOSEPH BRINTON.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a pasture the upper end of Second-street, a dark brown MARE, 14 hands high, without any shoes, a star on her forehead, about 4 years old, the hair a little wore off her sides by the gears, goes lame, having ran a nail in her foot. Whoever gives intelligence to the subscriber, so that she may be had again, shall receive *Twenty Shillings* reward. WILLIAM BEAVEN, corner of Elfrith's-alley, in Second-street. †

Talbot County, Maryland, May 6, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, 2 convicts, viz. WILLIAM MANLY, a well made man, 5 feet 7 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, with black hair cut short, of a surly bad countenance, is a sawyer or labourer, and understands horses; had on a short blue coat much worn, spotted swanskin jacket and trousers, good strong shoes with small nails in the soals and heels, a cap made of English seal leather and painted blue, and had an iron collar about his neck; he is a most impudent infamous villain, this being the third time he has run away, and once he broke jail after he was taken up and committed. THOMAS PEARSON, a slender young simple fellow, with light-coloured short soft hair, about 18 or 20 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, has large eyes and very small fingers, is a sawyer or labourer: Had on a drab-coloured coat and jacket about half-worn, spotted swanskin trousers, and a leather cap and shoes the same as *Manly's*, they both speak the North of England dialect. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I get them again, shall receive, if taken in this province, *Forty Shillings* for each, and if taken up out of this province, *Three Pounds* for each, paid by

JAMES BRADDOCK.

When taken up, it is desired to be informed by an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

N. B. It is probable they will change their names, and perhaps some part of their cloaths, and it is likely they will lurk in the woods in the day time, and travel in the night. ‡

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, a red and white COW, with two small hind Teats, and a Star in her Forehead. Whoever takes up said Cow, and brings her to the Subscriber, living opposite Mr. Pusey's Brewhouse, in Chestnut-street, shall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

¶ SAMUEL OLIVER.

York-Town, May 7, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the evening of the 6th instant, an apprentice boy, named PETER BAIR, a shoemaker by trade, about 16 years of age, of a pale complexion, and has black short hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, a white jacket, a pair of blue striped trousers, a little round hat, bound with worsted tape, a pair of new pumps, with white metal buckles, and a home made linen shirt. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CONRAD LEATHERMAN.

East-Caln, Chester County, May 6, 1776.

MADE his escape, the 5th of this instant, in the afternoon, from the Constable, a certain *James Fitze*, or *Fitzpatrick*, who was under a commitment for assault and battery upon a Constable, when in the execution of his office; he is a Blacksmith by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, this country born, but of native Irish parents; brown curled hair, thick lips, grey eyes, a surly impudent wicked fellow; had on, when he went away, for his best suit, an old Wilton coat, brown cotton-velvet jacket and breeches, with red buttons on the jacket, half worn fur hat; his other clothes not known: Took with him a small Mare and Saddle, whose property I cannot tell. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him in Chester Goal, in this county, or to the subscriber, in East-Caln, shall receive the reward of *Four Dollars*, from SAMUEL COATES, Constable.

*** Whoever takes said *Fitze* is desired to look sharp after him, as he is well used to escaping from the Constables. ¶

City of Philadelphia, May 8, 1776.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Best FINE FLOUR, at *Fifteen Shillings* and *Six pence* per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Thirteen Shillings* per C.
RYE, at *Nine Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Midd. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	8¼	1d. loaf, is	0	9½	1d. loaf, is	0	11¾
2d. ditto,	1	0¾	2d. ditto,	1	3	2d. ditto	1	7½
4d. ditto,	2	1½	4d. ditto,	2	6	4d. ditto	2	15
8d. ditto,	4	3	8d. ditto,	4	12	8d. ditto	5	14
12d. ditto,	6	4½	12d. ditto,	7	2	12d. ditto	8	13

Set by SAMUEL POWELL, *Mayor.*
JACOB DUCHE,
SAMUEL RHOADS, } *Aldermen.*
AMOS STRETTLE.

THE subscriber, after returning his thanks to the public for their past favours, begs leave to acquaint them, that he has removed to TRENTON OLD FERRY, where Rensaleer Williams formerly lived, which is well accommodated with good stables, carriage houses, &c. and as the Old Ferry is more than a mile nearer to Philadelphia or New-York than the new one, hopes to merit their custom by his diligence, which shall be thankfully acknowledged by the public's friend,

¶ THOMAS JANNEY.

THIS is to give notice unto all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends, on Thursday the 13th day of June next, to exhibit a petition to the General Assembly of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, to past an act for the erecting a bridge over the main branch of Duck Creek, from Robert Holliday's public wharf (on the south side of said creek) in Kent County, unto land, now the property of the subscriber (on the north side of said creek) in Newcastle County, for his conveniency, as well as the public's in general. Any person or persons having objections to such law passing, are desired to attend and make them known.

May 2, 1776. †4 w. CHARLES POPE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 16th day of May next, on the premises, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate on the north side of Vine-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 17 feet 5 inches, and in depth about 90 feet; bounded by ground of Charles West, and others; subject to a groundrent of Nine Pounds, currency per annum; late the estate of Peter Ridge; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and two tracts or pieces of land thereunto belonging, situate on the side of the King's High-way, leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Chestnut-Hill, about 10 miles from the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, and next adjoining Mr. Wigard Millar's plantation, containing in the whole about ten acres and 56 perches, part whereof is woodland; late the estate of Simon George; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 23d day of May inst, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Dering, junior, at Stony-Batter, on the Pottsgrove road, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of New-Hanover, containing about 180 acres; also a certain water corn or grist mill, and tract of about 60 acres of land, situate as aforesaid; the whole late the estate of a certain Michael Feadley, commonly called Michael Feadley, the younger; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomand Ball, in the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, a certain plantation, tract or piece of land, called *Prescott*, situate at the Mouth of Buffaloe creek, in Buffaloe township, in the county aforesaid, containing about 320 acres, together with the houses, mills, and other buildings and improvements thereon erected; late the estate of Ludwick Derr; seized and taken in execution, by

† WILLIAM SCULL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 16th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Caln township, Chester county, containing 287 acres; bounded by land of Robert Gambell, Alexander Roger, and William Davison; late the estate of James Martin; seized and taken in execution, by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 17th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in East-Caln township, Chester county, containing 183 acres; bounded by land of William Wright, Samuel White, and Brandywine creek; late the estate of Samuel Picken; seized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 18th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, containing 46 acres; bounded by land of Ellis Pusey, John Hannum, and John Worth; late the estate of Francis Boggs; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 22d day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Concord township, Chester county, containing 100 acres; bounded by land of William Walter, William Hannum, Moses Palmer, and Abraham Martin; late the estate of Thomas Hall; seized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 24th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Vincent township, Chester county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Taggart, William Melcher, and James John; late the estate of Peter and Henry Moses; seized and taken in execution by

§ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1776.

THE Copartnership of MASON and PATTON being dissolved, all those who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note, or Book-debt, are desired to make immediate Payment to PHINEAS BOND, Esq; who is properly authorised to receive and settle the same; and all those who have any Demands against the said Partnership are requested to apply as above. And public Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the said Partnership, that unless they discharge their respective Debts, as above, on or before the 20th Day of May next, they will be sued, without respect to Persons.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June next, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, living in Little Britain Township, and County of Lancaster,

A PLANTATION containing 206 acres of patent land, bounding on both sides of Octorara Creek; there is on said plantation 30 acres of good meadow, chiefly watered, and 30 more may be made and watered, 70 acres of good clear land, and all chiefly fresh and good ground, a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, and a good young bearing orchard; there is likewise on said place a good grist and merchant-mill, with 2 pair of stones, 2 bolting-cloths, with a never failing stream of water fit to go all weather, and in a good wheat country, 10 miles from Peach Bottom Ferry, where wheat may be had at all seasons, and 25 miles from the landing; there is likewise the following goods to be sold, viz. 2 waggons, a team of horses, ploughs and harrows, and divers kinds of houshold goods, cows and young cattle, sheep and hogs. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by the subscriber, † JOHN HAMILTON.

Penn's Township, Northampton County, April 29, 1776.

TAKEN UP by the Subscribers, living on Makoning Creek, a brown HORSE and a brown MARE. The Owner or Owners are desired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ISAAC WALTON, WILLIAM WALTON, JOHN DODSON. ¶

Bordentown, May 2, 1776.

PETER STRETCH,

HAVING finished the sale of his goods, and removed into the country, begs leave to return his thanks to his customers for their favours, and to remind those that are *still* indebted to him to pay the same to his clerk, who will wait upon them with their respective accounts, and all that are unpaid by the 25th of this instant shall be sued, without respect of persons.

N. B. All those to whom he is indebted may depend upon being paid before the first of June next.

Melchior Styner and Charles Cist,

PRINTERS,

BEG Leave to acquaint the Public, that they have removed their PRINTING-OFFICE to the House of Mr. Ludwick Sprogell, in Second-street, a little above Arch-street, next Door to Mr. Thomas Say, and nearly opposite to Michael Hillegas, Esq; where they carry on the PRINTING-BUSINESS in its different Branches, in the ENGLISH, GERMAN, and other LANGUAGES, with Care, Fidelity, and Dispatch.

BLANKS and HAND-BILLS in particular are done on the shortest Notice.

LAND-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, April* 20, 1776.

AN advertisement having been published for the sale of a certain tract of country to the westward, called INDIANA, which is said to bind on the north in some parts by the line of Pennsylvania; it becomes necessary to inform the public of the claim of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania on that quarter. The charter boundary of Pennsylvania on the south, is the 40th degree of north latitude. The prior grant of the province of Maryland took off from Pennsylvania near 50 miles in breadth, so far as Maryland extends westward. Beyond that extent the Proprietors of Pennsylvania claim agreeable to their charter, as far south as the 40th degree (which is computed to be near 50 miles to the southward of what is called Dixon and Mason's line) and westward in that breadth to the extent of 5 degrees of longitude from Delaware, and they have a petition depending before the King and Council for running the south boundary of the province, agreeable to that construction of the charter; of all which it is thought proper to give this public notice, in order that those who incline to become purchasers in INDIANA may not be uninformed of the claim of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. A further explanation of which may be seen in a note at the bottom of William Scull's map of this province.

By order of the Governor,

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land-Office.

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

CONTINUES to carry on the said Business in all its Branches, as usual, at his House in Front-street, at the Corner of Chestnut-street, where those who are pleased to employ him will meet with his best endeavours to give Satisfaction.

¶

SILVER WATCHES,

Of a good Quality, to be SOLD by

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, and next Door to the Corner of Strawberry Lane, where he CARRIES on the CLOCK and WATCH-MAKING Business, as usual, in its various Branches. Likewise Seals, Strings, Chains, Keys, &c. *N. B.* Masters of Shallops, Posts, and others, who bring up Watches from the Lower Counties, or elsewhere, to be repaired, by favouring him with their Custom, may have their own done *gratis*. ‖ 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Williston, 23 Miles from Philadelphia, joining the Warren, 153 Acres, Pepper-Corn-Land, by EDWARD PEARCE, living on the Premises, of whom the Particulars may be known. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1776.

ON the 29th of January last was committed to my custody, a certain Negroe Man by the name of JOHN BROWN, who says he ran away from Joseph Milburin, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, about ten years ago: And as I have sent several letters to acquaint his master thereof, I now publicly advertise and give notice to his master, that unless he comes, pays charges and takes him away, he will be sold for the same in one month from this date. THOMAS DEWEES, Goaler. ¶

A NUMBER of WEAVERS are now wanted at the Manufactory, at the upper End of Market-street; and if any Weavers have proper Cellars at their own Houses, they may be accommodated with Looms upon very easy Terms, and a constant Supply of Thread.

ALL persons that are indebted to John Kirk, Store-keeper, late of New-London township, Chester county, are desired to meet at Mrs. Knarsbrough's, Tavern-keeper, Cross Roads, in said township, on the 6th day of May, 1776, at ten o'clock, to pay their respective debts; those who neglect may, without exemption, expect he will recover the same by law immediately after; he being entered into the provincial troops, is determined to balance accounts with debtors and creditors as soon as possible. This being the 4th public notice, none need think it hard.

¶ JOHN KIRK.

New-London township, Chester county, April 22, 1776.

WAS FOUND in Custody of a certain CATHERINE CAMPBELL, as she calls herself, a very old Woman, the following Goods, supposed to be stolen, viz. Seven Yards of Calicoe, and three Yards of Lawn. The Owner or Owners are desired to come, prove their Property, pay Costs, and take them away. ROBERT MONTGOMERY. ¶

AMBOY, April 25, 1776.

DESERTED *from my Company, in the Third Battalion of Jersey Troops, now lying at Staten-Island, opposite Amboy, the three following Men, viz.* THOMAS DUNN, *a Native of Ireland, about* 30 *Years of Age, a strong well built Fellow, about* 5 *Feet* 8 *Inches high, very fond of getting drunk, and very abusive when he is so, of a dark Complexion and black Hair, has been in the King's Service; had on, when he deserted, a new Hat, bound with white Binding, a new Regimental Coat, of a drab Colour, faced with blue, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, a new Shirt, and Shoes.* EPHRAIM CRAMNER, *born in America, near* 30 *Years of Age, about* 5 *Feet* 9 *Inches high, a tolerably well built Man, brown Complexion, and black Hair; has been sick some considerable Time, and looks thin in the Face; his cloathing the same as the abovementioned Dunn's.* LEVI BISHOP, *a Native of this Country, about* 23 *Years of Age,* 5 *Feet* 7 *Inches high, of a browniſh Complexion and cloathed as the others; he lived most of his Time in Sussex County, East-Jersey, and is supposed to have gone there. Whoever takes up and secures said Deserters, and acquaints me of the same, or delivers them at Amboy, shall receive* Five Dollars *each, and reasonable Charges, paid by* JOHN ROSS, Captain. ¶

WHEREAS JOSEPH ARCHER, of Burlington county, Tavern-keeper, has this day obtained of me, the subscriber, a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proc. money, for a Horse, payable on the 13th day of July next, and as said Horse was unsound, and sold to me for 7 years younger than has been proven he really was, contrary to our bargain, and said Note surreptitiously gotten; I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the aforesaid Note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled thereto by law.

April 13, 1776. J. F. DAVENPORT.

LOFTY

IS in good order, and will cover Mares the ensuing season, at the subscriber's, between the Branches of Elk, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings the season, or Twenty-five if 6 months trust. The Gentlemen who make choice of Lofty may depend on proper care being taken of their Mares, and good pasturage provided at a low rate by JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

LOFTY was got by the Kelsize Arabian, his dam by the horse Raven; he is an iron grey, 15 hands and 1 inch high, rising 7 years old; he has covered in different parts, and has always been deemed a very sure foal getter, and his colts in general much admired for size, beauty, and gaiety of carriage. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the subscriber, living in Hanover township, Lancaster county, on the* 18*th of March past, a servant Girl, about* 13 *or* 14 *years of age, of a brown complexion, lightish brown short hair; had on, when she went away, a short gown and petticoat, made of striped linsey, the stripes are pale green and white, the petticoat has* 3 *small red stripes in it, they are far asunder; she is supposed to be taken off by her father and mother, who live in Philadelphia; her father's name is John Cogdal, and the girl's name Sidney Cogdal, which is also her mother's name. This is the second time of her running away. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her home, or secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

April 3, 1776. † JAMES RIPPETH.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 23, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the Subscriber, in Third-street, on the first instant, an English servant man, named* George Moore, *by trade a Brush-maker, about* 24 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 10 *inches high, pitted with the small-pox, and some marks of Gunpowder in his face, had on, when he went away, a mixed brown cloth coat, metal buttons, red jacket, and leather breeches; wears false hair, cued or clubbed. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and will secure him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by* JOHN PARRISH. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, the 20th day of March last, a three years old Horse Colt, 14 hands high, a bay, with a small snip on his nose, has neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 13, 1776. § JOHN NICE, Inn-keeper.

WHEREAS the Fast, appointed by the Honourable Continental Congress, interferes with the Session of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, which stands adjourned to the Wednesday preceding; and as it would be highly inexpedient for the Members to be absent from their respective charges on that solemn occasion; and as a number of the brethren of different Presbyteries have earnestly requested their Meeting may be deferred till the Week following; the Members of the Synod are hereby desired to meet in the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on the fourth Wednesday of May, instead of the third, at ten o'clock A. M. when and where it is hoped it will suit them, and all who may have business with them, to attend.

BENJAMIN HAIT, Moderator.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 158 acres, be the same more or less, with a log dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Jarmin, Malachi Jarmin, Jacob Frees and others, being late the estate of John Jarmin, Esq; deceased, in the possession of Mary Jarmin, executrix of the said deceased, seized and taken in execution, and sold by EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 92 acres, be the same more or less, with a log dwelling-house, and other improvements thereon, a good apple orchard, some meadow, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of Leonard Stanton, William Lloyd, David Eldridge, &c. on Beaver Creek; being late the estate of Peter Justice; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, having a good new dwelling-house, framed barn and other improvements thereon, a large apple orchard, a considerable quantity of cleared land, a large parcel of marsh, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of James Hewes, Jonathan Simkins, Thomas Clark and others, being the late property of Alexander Vanamin, seized and taken in execution, and sold by ¶ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 72 acres, be the same more or less, having a two story framed dwelling-house, and also a house adjoining, a good spring house and other improvements thereon, a good apple and peach orchard, near 30 acres cleared, 5 or 6 acres of good meadow, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of John Holmes, Esq; John Dickinson, John Ray and others, being late the estate of Thomas Dunlap, deceased, in the possession of Charity Dunlap, executrix of the said deceased; seized and taken in execution, and sold by

‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

Lancaster-Goal, April 22, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody as runaways, the following persons, William Kirkpatrick, a servant to William Suttleton, Philadelphia county, and says he has been near 2 years away; Patrick Higgins, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black hair, marked with the small-pox, and blind of an eye, says he is free, but was committed on suspicion of being a servant to William Bently, tavern-keeper, living 12 miles from Frederick town, in Frederick county, Maryland; Mary Myley, says she is a servant to George Wright of Carlisle; Mary Murphey, alias Judy Fegan, she has lived with Mr. Vanleer and James Ramsey in Carlisle aforesaid, is subject to the fits or falling sickness; also was committed a certain John Newman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, sandy hair, smooth complexion and well made, charged with making his escape out of the goal of Northumberland. The masters of the several servants herein before-mentioned, are desired to come in 3 weeks from the date hereof, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will then be discharged on paying their fees; and any person or persons who have any objections to the said John Newman's being discharged are desired to lay in the same before the expiration of said time, otherwise he will then be discharged, on paying his fees as aforesaid, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a *DUTCH* Servant GIRL, who has between 6 and 7 Years to serve. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.